CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train. Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

New Watches and Jewelry.

J. CAMPBELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that in addition to his former Stock, he has just received a new supply of *Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, and Plain* WATCHES, gold Chains, gold and plated Seals, Keys, Rings, and Slides, a handsome assortment of Breastpins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings. Also, on hand, silver Spoons, Spectacles, self pointed Pencils, various articles of plated and Brittania Ware, Thermometers, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Rodger's fine Pen Knives, Military Trimmings, Swords, Dirks, percussion and plain pocket Pistols, Drums and Fifes, Flutes, Violins, &c. &c., together with a variety of other articles, all of which are offered for sale on the most favorable terms.

☞Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, particularly attended to.

Fayetteville March 4, 1830. 65-6w.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at March Term, 1830, as Administrator on the Estate of Daniel Buie, late of this county, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said deceased to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against him, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DUN. BUIE, *Adm'r.*

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday the 23d inst., I shall proceed to sell at the late residence of the deceased, all the perishable Property belonging to the said estate, consisting of *CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS,* and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms, six months credit, on all sums over two dollars, purchasers giving notes with approved security.

DUN. BUIE, *Adm'r.*

March 4, 1830. 65-3w.

Cheap Paper.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. JAMES,* an assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. An additional and much larger supply is expected shortly, and will be kept constantly on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

March 4, 1830.

Coach, Saddle, and Harness Making.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having entered into copartnership in the above branches of business, they will continue the Saddle and Harness Making in the house now occupied by David L. Evans, two doors west of Liberty Point, and the Coach Making Business in the house one door west of Mr. Cade's Tavern. They pledge themselves, that all work entrusted to their care in either of the above lines of business, shall be promptly, neatly, and substantially executed, having employed first rate workmen in the different branches.

DAVID L. EVANS,
JAMES SUNDY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1830.—61-tf

The Black Book.

A FEW copies of Mrs. Royall's celebrated *Black Book,* just received and for sale at the store of

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24.

Notice well.—$20 Reward

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th of February 1830, a white mulatto slave named *CULLEN,* or *CULLEN MEDLEN,* as he calls himself. He is about 23 years old, 6 feet high, well made, weighs about 165; has a red neck, hands, and mouth, his hair is a little light and kinky, grey eyes, thick feet, flat like a negro's, a small cut by an axe on the inside of his great toe at the first joint on the right foot. Has a white hat, mixt coat, white streaked pantaloons. It is probable that he will alter his name, and attempt to pass among the lower class of white people as a free man. I think that he is at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Newbern.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me near Springbill, in Lenoir county, free of any other expense, or to have him secured in any jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ROUSE.

February 20, 1830—64-3t

Valuable Store House

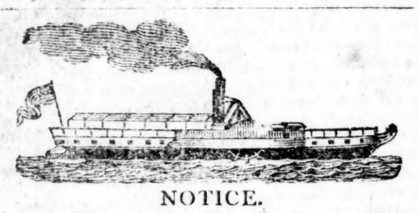
FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent, possession to be given on the first of May next, his STORE, at present occupied by Kyles and Meenan, situated on the east corner of the Court-House square. It is the best stand for business in Salisbury, and the building is large and commodious, being 72 feet in length, with three rooms below, (a store-room, counting-room and ware house,) two above, and a good cellar. The store will be rented for one year, or a term of years, as may be desired. To any person desirous of establishing himself in the Mercantile Business, in a flourishing and healthy village, situated in a rich and populous district of country, a better stand will rarely be offered.

For terms, apply on the premises to

ANDREW MATHIEU.

Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1830. 64-4w.



NOTICE.

The Virginia & N. Carolina

Transportation Company's Steam Boat

PETERSBURG, Capt. McRea,

WILL, in addition to her other duties, make a trip once a week, to and from Newbern, N. C., leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday evening after the arrival of the Stage from Norfolk, and Newbern on every Friday, to commence running on Tuesday the 17th March next.

Fare for Passengers $8—Freight on moderate terms. Feb. 19—64-1m

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual,* for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

To Merchants, Planters, and Manufacturers.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS tenders his services to his friends and the public, to transact business on Commission, and respectfully refers to the gentlemen named below, for his qualifications.

References.

Hon SAMUEL SMITH, } Senators in Congress from
" E. F. CHAMBERS, } Maryland.
" JOHN FORSYTH, } Senator in Congress from Georgia.
" DANIEL WEBSTER, } Senator in Congress from Massachusetts.
" LEWIS WILLIAMS, } Representative in Congress from North Carolina.
" WARREN R. DAVIS, } Representative in Congress from South Carolina.

Messrs. MACDONALD & RIDGELY, WILLIAM LORMAN, Esq. LUKE TIERNAN, Esq. ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. } Baltimore.

Baltimore, February 9, 1830. 63-4w.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS,* and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,

In the Senate of the United States.

[MR. WEBSTER'S SECOND SPEECH, CONTINUED.]

This Government, Mr. President, from its origin to the peace of 1815, had been too much engrossed with various other important concerns, to be able to turn its thoughts upward, and look to the developement of its vast internal resources. In the early part of President Washington's administration, it was fully occupied with organizing the Government, providing for the public debt, defending the frontiers, and maintaining domestic peace. Before the termination of that administration, the fires of the French Revolution blazed forth as from a new opened volcano, and the whole breadth of the ocean did not entirely secure us from its effects. The smoke and the cinder reached us, though not the burning lava. Difficult and agitating questions, embarrassing to Government, and dividing public opinion, sprung out of the new state of our foreign relations, and were succeeded by others, and yet again by others, equally embarrassing, and equally exciting division and discord, through the long series of twenty years, till they finally issued in the war with England. Down to the close of that war, no distinct, marked, and deliberate attention had been given, or could have been given to the internal condition of the country, its capacities of improvement, or the constitutional power of the Government, in regard to objects, connected with such improvement.

The peace, Mr. President, brought about an entirely new and a most interesting state of things; it opened to us other prospects, and suggested other duties; we ourselves were changed, and the whole world was changed. The pacification of Europe, after June, 1815, assumed a firm and permanent aspect. The nations evidently manifested that they were disposed for peace; some agitation of the waves, might be expected, even after the storm had subsided, but the tendency was, strongly and rapidly, towards settled repose.

It so happened, sir, that I was at that time a member of Congress, and, like others, naturally turned my attention to the contemplation of the newly altered condition of the country, and of the world. It appeared plainly enough, to me, as well as to wiser and more experienced men, that the policy of the Government would necessarily take a start, in a new direction; because new directions would necessarily be given to the pursuits and occupations of the people. We had pushed our commerce far and fast, under the advantage of a neutral flag But there were now no longer flags, either neutral or belligerent. The harvest of neutrality had been great, but we had gathered it all. With the peace of Europe, it was obvious there would spring up in her circle of nations, a revived and invigorated spirit of trade, and a new activity in all the business and objects of civilized life.—Hereafter, our commercial gains were to be earned only by success in a close and intense competition Other nations would produce for themselves, and carry for themselves, and manufacture for themselves, to the full extent of their abilities. The crops of our plains would no longer sustain European armies, nor our ships longer supply those, whom war had rendered unable to supply themselves. It was obvious, that under these circumstances, the country would begin to survey itself, and to estimate its own capacity of improvement. And this improvement, how was it to be accomplished, and who was to accomplish it? We were ten or twelve millions of people, spread over almost half a world. We were twenty-four States, some stretching along the same seaboard, some along the same line of inland frontier, and others on opposite banks of the same rivers. Two considerations at once presented themselves, in looking at this state of things, with great force. One was, that that great branch of improvement, which consisted in furnishing new facilities of intercourse, necessarily ran into different States, in every leading instance, and would benefit the citizens of all such States. No one State, therefore, in such cases, would assume the whole expense, nor was the co-operation of several States to be expected. Take the instance of the Delaware Breakwater. It will cost several millions of money. Would Pennsylvania alone have ever constructed it? Certainly never, while this Union lasts, because it is not for her sole benefit. Would Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, have united to accomplish it, at their joint expense? Certainly not, for the same reason. It could not be done, therefore, but by the General Government. The same may be said of the large inland undertakings, except that, in them, Government, instead of bearing the whole expense, cooperates with others who bear a part. The other consideration is, that the U. States have the means. They enjoy the revenues derived from commerce, and the States have no abundant and easy sources of public income. The custom houses fill the general treasury, while the States have scanty resources, except by resort to heavy direct taxes. Under this view of things, I thought it necessary to settle, at least for myself, some definite notions, with respect to the powers of Government, in regard to internal affairs. It may not savour too much of self commendation to remark, that, with this object, I considered the constitution, its judicial construction, its cotemporaneous exposition, and the whole history of the legislation of Congress under it: and I arrived at the conclusion, that Government had power to accomplish sundry objects, or aid in their accomplishment, which are now commonly spoken of as *Internal Improvements.* That conclusion, sir, may have been right, or it may have been wrong. I am not about to argue the grounds of it at large. I say only, that it was adopted, and acted on, even so early as in 1816. Yes, Mr. President, I made up my opinion, and determined on my intended course of political conduct on these subjects, in the 14th Congress, in 1816 And now, Mr. President, I have further to say, that I made up these opinions, and entered on this course of political conduct, *Tecum Duce.* Yes, sir, I pursued, in all this, a South Carolina track. On the doctrines of Internal Improvement, South Carolina, as she was then represented in the other House, set forth, in 1816, under a fresh and leading breeze; and I was among the followers. But if my leader sees new lights, and turns a sharp corner, unless I see new lights also, I keep straight on, in the same path. I repeat, that leading gentlemen from South Carolina were first and foremost in behalf of the doctrines of Internal Improvements, when those doctrines first came to be considered and acted upon in Congress. The debate on the Bank question, on the Tariff of 1816, and on the Direct Tax, will show who was who, and what was what, at that time. The Tariff of 1816, one of the plain cases of oppression and usurpation, from which, if the Government does not recede, individual States may justly secede from the Government, is, sir, in truth, a South Carolina Tariff, supported by South Carolina votes. But for those votes, it could not have passed in the form in which it did pass; whereas if it had depended on Massachusetts votes, it would have been lost. Does not the honorable gentleman well know all this? There are certainly those who do, full well, know it all. I do not say this to reproach South Carolina; I only state the fact, and I think it will appear to be true, that among the earliest and boldest advocates of the Tariff, as a measure of precaution, and on the express ground of protection, were leading gentlemen of South Carolina in Congress. I did not then, and cannot now, understand that language in any other sense. While this Tariff of 1816 was under discussion in the House of Representatives, an honorable gentleman from Georgia, now of this House, (Mr. Forsyth,) moved to reduce the proposed duty on cotton. He failed by four votes, South Carolina giving three votes, (enough to have turned the scale) against his motion. The act, sir, then passed, and received on its passage the support of a majority of the Representatives of South Carolina, present and voting. This act is the first, in the order of those now denounced as plain usurpations We see it daily in the list by the side of those of 1824, and 1828, as a case of manifest oppression, justifying disunion. I put it home to the honorable member from South Carolina, that his own State was not only "art and part" in this measure, but the *causa causans.* Without her aid, this seminal principle of mischief, this root of Upas, could not have been planted. I have already said, and it is true, that this act proceeded on the ground of protection. It interfered, directly, with existing interests of great value and amount. It cut up the Calcutta cotton trade by the roots. But it passed, nevertheless, and it passed on the principle of protecting manufactures, on the principle against free trade, on the principle *opposed to that which lets us alone*—*Note* 2.

Such, Mr. President, were the opinions of important and leading gentlemen from South Carolina, on the subject of Internal Improvement, in 1816. I went out of Congress the next year, and returning again in 1823, thought I found South Carolina where I had left her. I really supposed that all things remained as they were, and that the South Carolina doctrine of Internal Improvements would be defended by the eloquent voices, and the same strong arms, as formerly. In the lapse of these six years, it is true, political associations had assumed a new aspect, and new divisions. A party had arisen in the South, hostile to the doctrine of Internal Improvements, and had vigorously attacked that doctrine. Anti-consolidation was the flag, under which this party fought, and its supporters inveighed against Internal Improvements, much after the manner in which the honorable gentleman has now inveighed against them, as part and parcel of the system of Consolidation. Whether this party arose in South Carolina herself, or in her neighborhood, is more than I know. I think the latter. However that may have been, there were those found in South Carolina ready to make war upon it, and who did make intrepid war upon it. Names being regarded as things, in such controversies, they bestowed on the anti-improvement gentlemen the appellation of Radicals. Yes sir, the name of Radicals, as a term of distinction, applicable and applied to those who denied the liberal doctrines of Internal Improvements, originated, according to the best of my recollection, somewhere between North Carolina and Georgia Well, sir, those mischievous Radicals were to be put down, and the strong arm of South Carolina was stretched out to put them down. About this time, sir, I returned to Congress. The battle with the Radicals had been fought, and our South Carolina champions of the doctrines of Internal Improvement had nobly maintained their ground, and were understood to have achieved a victory. They had driven back the enemy with discomfiture; a thing, by the way, sir, which is not always performed when it is promised. A gentleman, to whom I have already referred, in this debate, had come into Congress during my absence from it, from South Carolina, and had brought with him a high reputation for ability. He came from a school with which we had been acquainted, *et noscitur a sociis.* I hold in my hand, sir, a printed speech of this distinguished gentleman, (Mr. MCDUFFIE) "ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS," delivered about the period to which I now refer, and printed with a few introductory remarks upon consolidation; in which, sir, I think he quite consolidated the arguments of his opponents, the Radicals, if to *crush* be to consolidate I give you a short but substantive quotation from these remarks. He is speaking of a pamphlet, then recently published, entitled "Consolidation;" and having alluded to the question of rechartering the former Bank of the United States, he says: "Moreover, in the early history of parties, and when Mr. Crawford advocated the renewal of the old charter, it was considered a federal measure, which Internal Improvements *never was,* as this author erroneously states. This latter measure originated in the administration of Mr. Jefferson, with the appropriation for the Cumberland Road; and was first proposed, *as a system,* by Mr. Calhoun, and carried through the House of Representatives by a large majority of the republicans, including almost every one of the leading men who carried us through the late war."

So then, Internal Improvement is not one of the Federal heresies.

One paragraph more, sir—

"The author in question, not content with denouncing as Federalists, General Jackson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, and the majority of the South Carolina delegation in Congress, modestly extends the denunciation to Mr Monroe and the whole Republican party." Here are his words, "During the administration of Mr. Monroe, much has passed which the republican party would be glad to approve, if they could!! But the principal feature, and that which has chiefly elicited these observations, is the renewal of the SYSTEM OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.' Now, this measure was adopted by a vote of 115 to 86, of a republican Congress, and sanctioned by a republican President. Who, then, is this author, who assumes the high prerogative of denouncing, in the name of the republican party, the republican administration of the country; a denunciation including within its sweep, Calhoun, Lowndes, and Cheves; men who will be regarded as the brightest ornaments of South Carolina, and the strongest pillars of the republican party, as long as the late war shall be remembered, and talents and patriotism shall be regarded as the proper objects of the admiration and gratitude of a free people!"

Such are the opinions, sir, which were maintained by South Carolina gentlemen in the House of Representatives, on the subject of Internal Improvement, when I took my seat there as a member from Massachusetts, in 1823. But this is not all: we had a bill before us, and passed it in that House, entitled "An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, upon the subject of Roads and Canals." *It authorised the President to cause surveys and estimates to be made of the routes of such Roads and Canals as he might deem of National importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail,* and appropriated thirty thousand dollars, out of the Treasury, to defray the expense. This act, though preliminary in its nature, covered the whole ground. It took for granted the complete power of Internal Improvement, as far as any of its advocates had ever contended for it. Having passed the other House, the bill came up to the Senate, and was here considered and debated in April, 1824. The honorable member from South Carolina was a member of the Senate at that time. While the bill was under consideration here, a motion was made to add the following proviso:

"*Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affirm *or admit* a power in Congress, on their own authority to make Roads or Canals, within any of the States of the Union."

The yeas and nays were taken on this proviso, and the honorable member voted *in the negative.* The proviso failed.

A motion was then made to add this proviso viz:

"*Provided,* That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged, that no money shall ever be expended for Roads or Canals, except it shall be among the several States, and in the same proportion as direct taxes are laid and assessed by the provisions of the Constitution."

The honorable member voted *against this proviso* also, and it failed.

The bill was then put on its passage, and the honorable member voted *for it,* and it passed, and became a law.

Now, it strikes me, sir, that there is no maintaining these votes, but upon the power of internal improvement, in its broadest sense. In truth, these bills for surveys and estimates have always been considered as test questions They show who is for, and who against internal improvement. This law itself went the whole length, and assumed the full and complete power. The gentleman's votes sustained that power in every form, in which the various propositions to amend presented it. He went for the entire and unrestrained authority, without consulting the States, and without agreeing to any proportionate distribution. And now, suffer me to remind you, Mr. President, that it is the very same power, thus sanctioned, in every form, by the gentleman's own opinion, that is so plain and manifest a usurpation, that the State of South Carolina is supposed to be justified in refusing submission to any laws carrying the power into effect. Truly, sir, is not this a little too hard? May we not crave some mercy, under favor and protection of the gentleman's own authority? Admitting that a road or a canal must be written down flat usurpation as ever was committed, may we find no mitigation in our respect for his place, and his vote, as one that knows the law?

The Tariff, which South Carolina had an efficient hand in establishing, in 1816, and this asserted power of internal improvement, advanced by her in the same year, and as we have now seen approved and sanctioned by her Representatives in 1824, these two measures are the great grounds on which she is now thought to be justified in breaking up the Union, if she sees fit to break it up!

I may now safely say, I think, that we have had the authority of leading and distinguished gentlemen from South Carolina in support of the doctrine of Internal Improvement. I repeat, that, up to 1824, I, for one, followed South Carolina; but when that star, in its ascension, veered off in an unexpected direction, I relied on its light no longer. [Here the Vice President said—does the Chair understand the gentleman from Massachusetts, to say, that the person now occupying the Chair of the Senate, has changed his opinions on the subject of Internal Improvements?] From nothing ever said to me, sir, have I had reason to know of any change in the opinions of the person filling the Chair of the Senate If such change has taken place, I regret it; I speak generally of the State of South Carolina. Individuals we know there are, who hold opinions favorable to the power. An application for its exercise, in behalf of a public work in South Carolina itself, is now pending, I believe, in the other House, presented by members from that State.

I have thus, sir, perhaps not without some tediousness of detail, shown, that if I am in error, on the subject of internal improvements, how and in what company I fell into that error. If I am wrong, it is apparent who misled me.

I go to other remarks of the honorable member—and I have to complain of an entire misapprehension of what I said, on the subject of the national debt—though I can hardly perceive how any one could misunderstand me. What I said was, not that I wished to put off the payment of the debt, but, on the contrary, that I had always voted for every measure for its reduction, as uniformly as the gentleman himself. He seems to claim the exclusive merit of a disposition to reduce the public charge: I do not allow it to him. As a debt, I was, I am, for paying it; because it is a charge on our finances, and on the industry of the country. But, I observed, that I thought I perceived a morbid fervour on that subject; an excessive anxiety to pay off the debt; not so much because it is a debt simply, as because, while it lasts, it furnishes one objection to disunion. It is a tie of common interest while it lasts. I did not impute such motive to the honorable member himself, but that there is such a feeling in existence, I have not a particle of doubt. The most I said was, that if one effect of the debt was to strengthen our Union, that effect, itself, was not regretted by me, however much others might regret it. The gentleman has not seen how to reply to this, otherwise than by supposing me to have advanced the doctrine, that a national debt is a national blessing. Others, I must hope, will find less difficulty in understanding me. I distinctly and pointedly cautioned the honorable member not to understand me as expressing an opinion favorable to the continuance of the debt. I repeated this caution, and repeated it more than once—but it was thrown away.

On yet another point, I was still more unaccountably misunderstood The gentleman had harangued against "consolidation." I told him in reply, that there was one kind of consolidation to which I was attached, and that was, the CONSOLIDATION OF OUR UNION; and that this was precisely that consolidation to which I feared others were not attached. That such consolidation was the very end of the constitution—the leading object, as they had informed us themselves, which its framers had kept in view. I turned to their communication, and read their very words—"the consolidation of the Union"—and expressed my devotion to this sort of consolidation. I said, in terms, that I wished not, in the slightest degree, to augment the powers of this Government; that my object was to preserve, not to enlarge; and that by consolidating the Union, I understood no more than the strengthening of the Union, and per-

[illegible] it. Having been thus explicit; having thus read from the printed book, the precise words which I adopted, as expressing my own sentiments, it passes comprehension, how any man could understand me as contending for an extension of the powers of the Government, or for consolidation, in that odious sense, in which it means an accumulation in the Federal Government, of the powers properly belonging to the States.

I repeat, sir, that, in adopting the sentiment of the framers of the Constitution, I read their language audibly, and word for word; and I pointed out the distinction, just as fully as I have now done, between the consolidation of the Union, and that other obnoxious consolidation, which I disclaimed. And yet the honorable member misunderstood me. The gentleman had said that he wished for no fixed revenue—not a shilling. If, by a word, he could convert the Capitol into gold, he would not do it. Why all this fear of revenue? Why, sir, because, as the gentleman told us, it tends to consolidation. Now, this can mean neither more nor less than that a common revenue is a common interest, and that all common interests tend to hold the union of the States together. I confess I like that tendency: if the gentleman dislikes it, he is right in deprecating a shilling's fixed revenue. So much, sir, for consolidation.

As well as I recollect the course of his remarks, the honorable gentleman next recurred to the subject of the Tariff. He did not doubt the word must be of unpleasant sound to me, and proceeded, with an effort neither new nor attended with new success, to involve me and my votes in inconsistency and contradiction. I am happy the honorable gentleman has furnished me an opportunity of a timely remark or two on that subject. I was glad he approached it, for it is a question I enter upon without fear from any body. The strenuous toil of the gentleman has been to raise an inconsistency between my dissent to the Tariff in 1824 and my vote in 1828. It is labor lost. He pays undeserved compliment to my speech in 1824; but this is to raise me high, that my fall, as he would have it, in 1828, may be the more signal. Sir, there was no fall at all. Between the ground I stood on in 1824, and that I took in 1828, there was not only no precipice, but no declivity. It was a change of position, to meet new circumstances, but on the same level. A plain tale explains the whole matter. In 1816, I had not acquiesced in the tariff, then supported by South Carolina. To some parts of it, especially, I felt and expressed great repugnance. I held the same opinions in 1821, at the meeting in Faneuil Hall, to which the gentleman has alluded. I said then, and say now, that, as an original question, the authority of Congress to exercise the revenue power, with direct reference to the protection of manufactures, is a questionable authority, far more questionable, in my judgment, than the power of Internal Improvements. I must confess, sir, that, in one respect, some impression has been made on my opinions lately. Mr. Madison's publication has put the power in a very strong light. He has placed it, I must acknowledge, upon grounds of construction and argument, which seem impregnable. But, even if the power were doubtful, on the face of the Constitution itself, it had been assumed and asserted in the first revenue law ever passed under that same Constitution; and, on this ground, as a matter settled by cotemporaneous practice, I had refrained from expressing the opinion that the Tariff laws transcended constitutional limits, as the gentleman supposes. What I did say at Faneuil Hall, as far as I now remember, was, that this was originally matter of doubtful construction. The gentleman himself, I suppose, thinks there is no doubt about it, and that the laws are plainly against the Constitution. Mr. Madison's letters, already referred to, contain, in my judgment, by far the most able exposition extant, of this part of the Constitution. He has satisfied me, so far as the practice of the Government had left it an open question.

With a great majority of the Representatives of Massachusetts, I voted against the Tariff of 1824.—My reasons were then given, and I will not now repeat them. But, notwithstanding our dissent, the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky went for the bill, in almost unbroken column, and it passed. Congress and the President sanctioned it, and it became the law of the land—What, then, were we to do? Our only option was, to fall in with this settled course of public policy, and accommodate ourselves to it as well as we could, or to embrace the South Carolina doctrine, and talk of nullifying the statute by State interference.

This last alternative did not suit our principles, and, of course, we adopted the former. In 1827, the subject came again before Congress, on a proposition favorable to wool and woollens. We looked upon the system of protection as being fixed and settled. The law of 1824 remained. It had gone into full operation, and in regard to some objects intended by it, perhaps most of them, had produced all its expected effects. No man proposed to repeal it, no man attempted to renew the general contest on its principle. But, owing to subsequent and unforeseen occurrences, the benefit intended by it to wool and woollen fabrics, had not been realized. Events, not known here when the law passed, had taken place, which defeated its object in that particular respect. A measure was accordingly brought forward to meet this precise deficiency, to remedy this particular defect. It was limited to wool and woollens. Was ever any thing more reasonable? If the policy of the Tariff laws had become established in principle as the permanent policy of the Government, should they not be revised and amended, and made equal, like other laws, as exigencies should arise, or justice require? Because we had doubted about adopting the system, were we to refuse to cure its manifest defects, after it became adopted, and when no one attempted its repeal? And this, sir, is the inconsistency so much bruited. I had voted against the Tariff of 1824—but it passed; and in 1827 and 1828, I voted to amend it, in a point essential to the interest of my constituents. Where is the inconsistency? Could I do otherwise? Sir, does political consistency consist in always giving negative votes? Does it require a public man to refuse to concur in amending laws, because they passed against his consent? Having voted against the Tariff originally, does consistency demand that I should do all in my power to maintain an unequal tariff, burdensome to my own constituents, in many respects, favorable in none? To consistency of that sort, I lay no claim—and there is another sort to which I lay as little—and that is, a kind of consistency, by which persons feel themselves as much bound to oppose a proposition after it has become the law of the land, as before

The bill of 1827, limited, as I have said, to the single object in which the tariff of 1824, had manifestly failed in its effect, passed the House of Representatives but was lost here. We had then the act of 1828. I need not recur to the history of a measure so recent. Its enemies spiced it with whatsoever they thought would render it distasteful; its friends took it, drugged as it was. Vast amounts of property, many millions, had been invested in manufactures, under the inducements of 1824. Events called loudly, as I thought, for further regulation to secure the degree of protection intended by that act. I was disposed to vote for such regulation and desired nothing more; but certainly was not to be bantered out of my purpose by a threatened augmentation of duty on molasses put into the bill for the avowed purpose of making it obnoxious. The vote may have been right or wrong, wise or unwise, but it is little less than absurd to allege against it an inconsistency with opposition to the former law.

Sir, as to the general subject, of the Tariff, I have little now to say. Another opportunity may be presented. I remarked the other day, that this policy did not begin with us in New England; and yet sir, New England is charged with vehemence, as being favorable, or charged with equal vehemence, as being unfavorable to the Tariff policy, just as best suits the time, place, and occasion for making some charge against her. The credulity of the public has been put to its extreme capacity of false impression, relative to her conduct, in this particular. Through all the South, during the late contest, it was New England policy, and a New England administration, that was afflicting the country with the Tariff policy beyond all endurance, while on the other side of the Alleghany, even the act of 1828 itself, the very sublimated essence of oppression, according to Southern opinions, was pronounced to be one of those blessings, for which the West was indebted to the "generous South."

With large investments in manufacturing establishments, and many and various interests connected with and dependant on them, it is not to be expected that New England, any more than other portions of the country, will now consent to any measure, destructive or highly dangerous. The duty of the Government, at the present moment, would seem to be to preserve, not to destroy; to maintain the position which it has assumed; and for one, I shall feel it an indispensable obligation to hold it steady, as far as in my power, to that degree of protection which it has undertaken to bestow.—No more of the Tariff.

Professing to be provoked, by what he chose to consider a charge made by me against South Carolina, the honorable member, Mr. President, has taken up a new crusade against New England. Leaving altogether the subject of the public lands, in which his success, perhaps, had been neither distinguished or satisfactory, and letting go, also, of the topic of the tariff, he sallied forth in a general assault, on the opinions, politics, and parties of New England, as they have been exhibited in the last thirty years. This is natural. The "narrow policy" of the public lands had proved a legal settlement in South Carolina, and was not to be removed. The "accursed policy" of the Tariff, also, had established the fact of its birth and parentage, in the same State. No wonder, therefore, the gentleman wished to carry the war, as he expressed it, into the enemy's country. Prudently willing to quit these subjects, he was doubtless desirous of fastening others, which could not be transferred south of Mason and Dixon's line. The politics of New England became his theme; and it was in this part of his speech, I think, that he menaced me with such sore discomfiture. Discomfiture! why, sir, when he attacks any thing which I maintain, and overthrow it; when he turns the right or left of any position which I take up; when he drives me from any ground I choose to occupy, he may then talk of discomfiture, but not till that distant day. What has he done? Has he maintained his own charges? Has he proved what he alleged: Has he sustained himself in his attack on the Government, and on the history of the North in the matter of the public lands? Has he disproved a fact, refuted a proposition, weakened an argument, maintained by me? Has he come within beat of drum of any position of mine? Oh, no, but he has "carried the war into the enemy's country!" Carried the war into the enemy's country! Yes, sir, and what sort of war has he made of it? Why, sir, he has stretched a drag net over the whole surface of perished pamphlets, indiscreet sermons, frothy paragraphs, and fuming popular addresses; over what ever the pulpit, in its moments of alarm, the press in its heat, and parties in their extravagance, have severally thrown off, in times of general excitement and violence. He has thus swept together a mass of such things, as but that they are now old, the public health would have required him rather to leave in their state of dispersion. For a good long hour or two, we had the unbroken pleasure of listening to the honorable member, while he recited with his usual grace and spirit, and with evident high gusto, speeches, pamphlets, addresses, and all the *et ceteras* of the political press, such as warm heads produce in warm times; and such as it would be "discomfiture" indeed, for any one, whose taste did not delight in that sort of reading, to be obliged to peruse. This is his war. This it is to carry the war into the enemy's country. It is in an invasion of this sort, that he flatters himself with the expectation of gaining laurels fit to adorn a Senator's brow.

Mr. President, I shall not, it will, I trust, not be expected that I should, either now, or at any time, separate this farrago into parts and answer and examine its components. I shall hardly bestow upon it all a general remark or two. In the run of forty years, sir, under this Constitution, we have experienced sundry successive violent party contests. Party arose, indeed, with the Constitution itself, and, in some form or other, has attended it through the greater part of its history. Whether any other Constitution than the old articles of confederation was desirable, was, itself, a question on which parties formed; if a new Constitution were framed what powers should be given to it was another question; and, when it had been formed, what was, in fact, the just extent of the powers actually conferred was a third. Parties, as we know, existed, under the first Administration, as distinctly marked as those which manifested themselves at any subsequent period. The contest immediately preceding the political change in 1801, and that, again, which existed at the commencement of the late war, are other instances of party excitement, of something more than usual strength and intensity. In all these conflicts, there was, no doubt, much of violence on both and all sides. It would be impossible, if one had a fancy for such employment, to adjust the relative *quantum* of violence between these contending parties. There was enough in each, as must always be expected in popular Governments. With a great deal of proper and decorous discussion, there was mingled a great deal, also, of declamation, virulence, crimination, and abuse. In regard to any party, probably, at one of the leading epoch in the history of parties, enough may be found to make out another equally inflamed exhibition, as that with which the honorable member has edified us. For myself, sir, I shall not rake among the rubbish of by-gone times, to see what I can find, or whether I cannot find something, by which I can fix a blot on the escutcheon of any state, any party, or any part of the country. Gen. Washington's administration was steadily and zealously maintained as we all know, by New England. It was violently opposed elsewhere. We know in what quarter he had the most earnest, constant and persevering support, in all his great and leading measures. We know where his private and personal character were held in the highest degree of attachment and veneration; and we know, too, where his measures were opposed, his services slighted, and his character vilified. We know, or we might know, if we turned to the Journals, who expressed respect, gratitude, and regret when he retired from the Chief Magistracy, and who refused to express either respect, gratitude or regret—I shall not open those Journals. Publications more abusive or scurrilous never saw the light, than were sent forth against Washington, and all his leading measures, from presses South of New England—But I shall not look them up. I employ no scavengers—no one is in attendance on me, tendering such means of retaliation; and if they were, with an ass's load of them, with a bulk as huge as that which the gentleman himself has produced, I would not touch one of them. I see enough of the violence of our own times, to be no way anxious to rescue from forgetfulness the extravagancies of times past. Besides, what is all this to the present purpose? It has no thing to do with the public lands, in regard to which the attack was begun; and it has nothing to do with those sentiments and opinions, which I have thought tend to disunion; and all of which the honorable member seems to have adopted himself, and undertaken to defend. New England has, at times, so argues the gentleman, held opinions as dangerous, as those which he now holds. Be it so. But why, therefore, does *he* abuse New England? If he finds himself countenanced by acts of hers, how is it that, while he relies on these acts, he covers, or seeks to cover, their authors with reproach? But, sir, if, in the course of forty years there have been undue effervescences of party in New England, has the same thing happened no where else? Party animosity and party outrage, not in New England, but elsewhere, denounced President Washington, not only as a Federalist but as a Tory, a British agent, a man who, in his high office, sanctioned corruption. But does the honorable member suppose, that if I had a tender here, who should put such an effusion of wickedness and folly in my hand, that I would stand up and read it against the South. Parties ran into great heats again in 1799, and 1800. What was said, sir, or rather what was not said, in those years, against John Adams, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and its admitted ablest defender on the floor of Congress? If the gentleman wishes to increase his stores of party abuse and frothy violence; if he has a determined proclivity to such pursuits, there are treasures of that sort south of the Potomac, much to his taste, yet untouched—I shall not touch them.

The parties which divided the country, at the commencement of the late war, were violent. But then, there was violence on both sides, and violence in every State. Minorities and majorities were equally violent. There was no more violence against the war in New England than in other States; nor any more appearance of violence, except that, owing to adense population, greater facility of assembling, and more presses, there may have been more in quantity, spoken and printed there, than in some other places. In the article of sermons too, New England is somewhat more abundant than South Carolina; and for that reason the chance of finding here and there an exceptionable one, may be greater. I hope, too, there are more good ones. Opposition may have been more formidable in New England, as it embraced a larger portion of the whole population; but it was no more unrestrained in its principle or violent in manner. The minorities dealt quite as harshly with their own State Governments, as the majorities dealth with the administration here. There were presses on both sides, popular meetings on both sides, aye, and pulpits on both sides also. The gentleman's purveyors have only catered for him among the productions of one side. I certainly, shall not supply the deficiency by furnishing samples of the other. I leave to him, and to them, the whole concern.

It is enough for me to say, that if, in any part of this, their grateful occupation, if in all their researches, they find any thing, in the history of Massachusetts, or New England, or in the proceedings of any legislative or other public body, disloyal to the Union, speaking slightly of its value, proposing to break it up, or recommending non-intercourse with neighboring States, on account of difference of political opinion, then, sir, I give them all up to the honorable gentleman's unrestrained rebuke; expecting however, that he will extend his buffetings, in like manner, *to all similar proceedings wherever else found.*

The gentleman, sir, has spoken at large of former parties, now no longer in being, by their received appellations, and has undertaken to instruct us, not only in the knowledge of their principles, but of their respective pedigrees also. He has ascended to the origin, and run out their genealogies. With most exemplary modesty, he speaks of the party to which he professes to have belonged himself, as the true Pure, the only honest, patriotic party, derived by regular descent, from father to son, from the time of the virtuous Romans! Spreading before us the *family tree* of political parties, he takes especial care to shew himself, snugly perched on a popular bough! He is wakeful to the expediency of adopting such rules of descent, for political parties, as shall bring him in, in exclusion of others, as an heir to the inheritance of all public virtue, and all true political principle. His doxy is always orthodoxy. Heterodoxy is confined to his opponents. He spoke, sir, of the federalists, and I thought I saw some eyes begin to open and stare a little, when he ventured on that ground. I expected he would draw his sketches rather lightly, when he looked on the circle round him, and especially, if he should cast his thoughts to the high places out of the Senate. Nevertheless, he went back to Rome, *ad annum urbe condita*, and found the fathers of the federalists, in the primeval aristocrats of that renowned Empire! He traced the flow of federal blood down through successive ages and centuries, till he got it into the veins of the American Tories, (of whom, by the way, there were twenty in the Carolinas, for one in Massachusetts.) From the Tories, he followed it to the Federalists; and as the Federal Party was broken up, and there was no possibility of transmitting it further on this side of the Atlantic, he seems to have discovered that it has gone off, collaterally, though against all the canons of descent, into the Ultras of France, and finally became extinguished, like exploded gas, among the adherents of Don Miguel. This, sir, is an abstract of the gentleman's history of Federalism. I am not about to controvert it. It is not, at present, worth the pains of refutation, because, sir, if at this day any one feels the sin of Federalism lying heavily on his conscience, he can easily obtain remission. He may even have an indulgence, if he is desirous of repeating the same transgression. It is an affair of no difficulty to get into this same right line of patriotic descent. A man, now-a-days, is at liberty to choose his political parentage. He may elect his own father. Federalist, or not, he may, if he choose, claim to belong to the favored stock, and his claim will be allowed. He may carry back his pretensions just as far as the hon. gentleman himself; nay, he may make himself out the honorable gentleman's cousin, and prove, satisfactorily, that he is descended from the same political great grandfather. All this is allowable We all know a process, sir, by which the whole Essex Junto could, in one hour, be all washed white from their ancient Federalism, and come out every one of them, an original democrat, dyed in the wool! Some of them have actually undergone the operation, and they say it is quite easy. The only inconvenience it occasions, as they tell us, is a slight tendency of the blood to the face, a soft suffusion, which however is very transient, since nothing is said calculated to deepen the red on the cheek, but a prudent silence observed, in regard to all the past Indeed, sir, some smiles of approbation have been bestowed, and some crumbs of comfort have fallen not a thousand miles from the door of the Hartford Convention itself. And if the author of the ordinance of 1787, possessed the other requisite qualifications, there is no knowing, notwithstanding his Federalism, to what heights of favor he might not yet attain.

Mr. President, in carrying his warfare, such as it was, into New England, the honorable gentleman all along professes to be acting on the defensive. He desires to consider me as having assailed South Carolina, and insists that he comes forth only as her champion, and in her defence. Sir, I do not admit that I made any attack whatever on South Carolina. Nothing like it. The honorable member, in his first speech, expressed opinions, in regard to revenu , and some other topics, which I heard both with pain and with surprise. I told the gentleman that I was aware that such sentiments were entertained *out* of the Government, but had not expected to find them advanced in it; that I knew there were persons in the South who speak of our Union with indifference, or doubt, taking pains to magnify its evils, and to say nothing of its benefits; that the honorable member himself, I was sure, could never be one of these; and I regretted the expression of such opinions as he had avowed, because I thought their obvious tendency was to encourage feelings of disrespect to the Union, and to weaken its connexion. This, Sir, is the sum and substance of all I said on the subject. And this constitutes the attack, which called on the chivalry of the gentleman, in his opinion, to harry us with such a foray, among the party pamphlets and party proceedings of Massachusetts! If he means that I spoke with dissatisfaction or disrespect of the ebullitions of individuals in South Carolina, it is true. But, if he means that I had assailed the character of the State, her honor or patriotism, that I had reflected on her history or her conduct, he had not the slightest ground for any such assumption. I did not even refer, I think, in my observations, to any collection of individuals. I said nothing of the recent Conventions. I spoke in the most guarded and careful manner, and only expressed my regret for the publication of opinions which I presumed the honorable member disapproved as much as myself. In this, it seems, I was mistaken. I do not remember that the gentleman has disclaimed any sentiment, or any opinion, of a supposed anti-Union tendency, which on all or any of the recent occasions has been expressed. The whole drift of his speech has been rather to prove, that, in divers times and manners, sentiments equally liable to my objection have been promulgated in New England. And one would suppose that his object, in this reference to Massachusetts, was to find a precedent to justify proceedings in the South, were it not for the reproach and contumely with which he labors, all along, to load his precedents. By way of defending South Carolina from what he chooses to think an attack on her, he first quotes the example of Massachusetts, and then denounces that example, in good set terms. This two fold purpose, not very consistent with itself, one would think, was exhibited more than once in the course of his speech. He referred, for instance, to the Hartford Convention. Did he do this for authority, or for a topic of reproach? Apparently for both: for he told us that he should find no fault with the mere fact of holding such a Convention, and considering and discussing such questions as he supposes were then and there discussed; but what rendered it obnoxious was the time it was holden, and the circumstances of the country, then existing. We were in a war, he said, and the country needed all our aid; the hand of Government required to be strengthened, not weakened; and patriotism should have postponed such proceedings to another day.—The thing itself, then, is a precedent; the time and manner of it, only, subject of censure. Now, sir, I go much farther, on this point, than the honorable member. Supposing, as the gentleman seems to, that the Hartford Convention assembled for any such purpose as breaking up the Union, because they thought unconstitutional laws had been passed, or to concert on that subject, *or to calculate the value of the Union;* supposing this to be their purpose, or any part of it, then I say the meeting itself was disloyal, and was obnoxious to censure, whether held in time of peace or time of war, or under whatever circumstances. The material matter is the *object*. Is dissolution the *object?* If it be, external circumstances may make it a more or less aggravated case, but cannot affect the principle. I do not hold, therefore, sir, that the Hartford Convention was pardonable, even to the extent of the gentleman's admission, if its objects were really such as have been imputed to it.—Sir, there never was a time, under any degree of excitement, in which the Hartford Convention or any other Convention, could maintain itself one moment in New England, if assembled for any such purpose as the gentleman says would have been an allowable purpose: To hold conventions to decide questions of constitutional law!—to try the binding validity of statutes, by votes in a convention! Sir, the Hartford Convention, I presume, would not desire that the honorable gentleman should be their defender or advocate, if he puts their case upon such untenable and extravagant grounds.

Then, Sir, the gentleman has no fault to find with these recently promulgated South Carolina opinions. And, certainly, he need have none, for his own sentiments, as now advanced, and advanced on reflection, as far as I have been able to comprehend them, go the full length of all these opinions. I propose, Sir, to say something on these, and to consider how far they are just and constitutional. Before doing that, however, let me observe, that the eulogium pronounced on the character of the State of South Carolina, by the honorable gentleman, for her revolutionary and other merits, meets my hearty concurrence. I shall not acknowledge, that the honorable member goes before me in regard for whatever of distinguished talent, or distinguished character, South Carolina has produced. I claim part of the honor, I partake in the pride of her great names. I claim them for countrymen, one and all. The Laurens, the Rutledges, the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Marions—Americans, all—whose fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines, than their talents and patriotism were capable of being circumscribed within the same narrow limits. In their day and generation, they served and honored the country, and the whole country; and their renown is of the treasures of the whole country. Him, whose honored name the gentleman himself bears—does he suppose me less capable of gratitude for his patriotism, or sympathy for his sufferings, than if his eyes had first opened upon the light in Massachusetts, instead of South Carolina? Sir, does he suppose it in his power to exhibit a Carolina name so bright, as to produce envy in my bosom? No, Sir—increased gratification and delight, rather. Sir, I thank God, that if I am gifted with little of the spirit which is said to be able to raise mortals to the skies, I have yet none, as I trust, of that other spirit, which would drag angels down. When I shall be found, Sir, in my place here, in the Senate, or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit, because it happened to spring up beyond the little limits of my own State, or neighborhood; when I refuse, for any such cause, or for any cause, the homage due to American talent, to elevated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or if I see an uncommon endowment of heaven—if I see extraordinary capacity and virtue in any son of the South—and if moved by local prejudice, or gangrened by State jealousy, I get up here to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and just fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth! Sir, let me recur to pleasing recollections—let me indulge in refreshing remembrance of the past—let me remind you that in early times no States cherished greater harmony, both of principle and of feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina.—Would to God, that harmony might again return. Shoulder to shoulder they went through the Revolution—hand in hand they stood round the Administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. Unkind feeling, if it exist, alienation and distrust, are the growth, unnatural to such soils, of false principles since sown. They are weeds, the seeds of which that same great arm never scattered.

Mr. President, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts—she needs none. There she is—behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history—the world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill—and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for Independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia; and there they will lie forever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives, in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it—if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it—if folly and madness—if uneasiness, under salutary and necessary restraint, shall succeed to separate it from that Union, by which alone its existence is made sure, it will stand in the end, by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked; it will stretch forth its arm with whatever of vigor it may still retain, over the friends who gather round it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must, admidst the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin.

[*Speech to be concluded in our next.*]

Endorsed Notes.—One hundred and sixty-five firms, comprising the most respectable and the most extensive dealers in the city of New York, have entered into a written agreement, that they will not for one year from the 1st of February, purchase at any sale by auction, where endorsed notes are required, as they cannot see any just cause why sales by auction should not be placed on an equality with those made by private contract.

FOREIGN.

New York, March [illegible]

By the Erie packet we have Paris papers to the 19th January, inclusive, and London papers of the 20th. We translate such items as appear to possess any interest. The discussions about a change in the Ministry are in the same strain as heretofore, without producing any result. The cold weather continued, and was felt as very distressing to the poor. The affairs of Greece and Turkey remain as they were, and the same may be said of Portugal and Spain, the only other two countries where any political occurrences of moment might be looked for.

The French papers speak generally well of the President's message, though not in such strains of eulogy as the London papers. An article from the *Journal des Debats* on the subject of the American claims, alluded to in the message, is worthy of attention, though that is *now* an opposition paper, as admitting, distinctly, that the *legitimate* of those claims has never been denied by France; but that the real questions are as to the amount thereof, and as to the claim of France upon us under the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty.

The Messrs. Rothschild have contracted to furnish the loan of 80,000,000 francs of Rentes, at 4 per cent. advertised for by the government of France. They offered 102 7½c. per 100fr. which was the best offer made; no other going above 100fr.

It is stated in a Havre paper of the 20th that owing to the excessive rigors of the season, Swans, which are rarely seen in the Seine, driven from their more northern climes, had appeared in flocks of forty or fifty at a time. Formerly the appearance of four or five was cited as a remarkable occurrence.

The Havre Journal of 19th avers that the names of *five thousand* persons are registered at the office of charity, asking assistance, and estimates the whole number of the inhabitants of Havre to be about 30,000—so that one in every six needed charity.

The Fancy.—Yesterday two ragamuffin colored "gemmen of the ring" amused themselves and the admirers of the fistic art by a scientific prize fight, on the Collect; a regular set to for 50 cents a side, the stakes raised by the friends and trainers of the respective parties.

Before they had got beyond the 3d round the match was most unceremoniously put an end to by some citizens who were passing that way, the principals, seconds and stakeholder (a white man) were lodged in *quod*, or, less scientifically speaking, the Bridewell.—*N. Y Courier.*

Great Fire at Saco.—The eastern mail of yesterday brings information, that on Sunday last the extensive cotton factory at Saco, together with a large boarding house, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at *three hundred thousand dollars*, on which $80,000 only was insured, in the Boston offices. It is stated that the fire was caused by some defect in the furnace.

N. Y. Courier.

"Boasting."—A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a rogue—of his courage, generally a coward—of his riches, generally not wealthy—of his *democracy*, generally an *aristocrat*—of his wit and high standing, always a *fool!*—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Militia.—New Jersey has just reduced the militia trainings to one each year, and the fine to $2, for non-attendance.

Consumption.—Last year 638 persons died of consumption in Philadelphia; in New York 880.

Of all the singular, *outre*, astonishing, wonderful nights that ever was seen at the Park Theatre, last Thursday night was the masterpiece—the supremest—the oddest. The Thistle Ball was celebrated there.—Ask any spectator how many people were present, and he will reply, holding up his hands, "something between two and ten thousand—no man of woman born can exactly tell." All the Islands, and Highlands, and Lowlands of Scotland were represented there. Not a clan that ever wore tartan, or robbed a Sassenach, or wielded the claymore, or eat brokan and wore brogues, or drank Glenivet like water, that had not a cousin at the Park Theatre on Thursday night. There were the MacDonalds, the MacFarlans, the MacLellans, the MacAllamores, the MacKenzies, the MacPhersons, besides the Frazers, the Gordons, the Rob Roys, &c. &c. Such dancing was never seen before in New-York. Reels there were, that went like lightning—strathspeys without number—Scotch steps that far outstrips all French pirouetting. Some of the dancers were kilted, and some of them breeched—some called out for the "Sutor's Dochter," and made the musicians stare. Others bawled out, "Gie's Tullochgorum wi' the lang bow"—or "Dainte Davie"—or "Sow's tai to Gordie," &c. &c. In short the Thistle Ball "beggars description." A Hogarth might put it on the canvass, but none else.—*N. Y. Cour.*

A writer in the Boston Patriot divides the members of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, by their professions, as follows: Farmers, 207; Merchants and Traders, 126; Lawyers, 60; Mechanics, 44; Manufacturers, 25; Physicians, 15; Clergymen, 11; Gentlemen, 10; Deputy Sheriffs, 4. Total 502.

Newspapers in New York.—There are 21 newspapers published in the State—and the number is rapidly increasing. 22 are Anti-Masonic. In the city of New York, 47 are printed, 11 of which are daily. 20,000 reams of paper are annually used by the city papers.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1830.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence, on Saturday last, of the lamented death of Bishop Ravenscroft, the following proceedings took place at a meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Church, in this town.

At a special meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church, held at the Vestry Room on Saturday Morning, the 6th inst. the Rev. Mr. *Jones*, Rector of the Parish, presiding,

A letter communicating the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Right Reverend JOHN STARK RAVENSCROFT, D. D., Bishop of this Diocess, was submitted to the meeting, whereupon the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In his allwise providence it has pleased Almighty God to call to his eternal rest, our Right Rev'd Father in God, the venerated Bishop of this Diocess.—While we would desire to bow in humble resignation to his sovereign will, under this severe bereavement with which he has visited *us* and the Church at large, we feel called upon, both from the respect and love borne to the memory of our deceased Diocesan, and from our duty at all times to lay seriously to heart the afflictive dispensations of our Heavenly Father, not to suffer this trying event to pass by, without solemn recognition.

Therefore Resolved, That in testimony of the respect and veneration we entertain for the memory of our departed Father in God, the Wardens of this Church be directed to clothe it in suitable habiliments of mourning. And that the communicants and members of the congregation, male and female, be requested to wear the usual badge of personal respect and regard during the season of Lent.

Resolved also, That the Rector of this Church be requested to deliver a discourse at some early and suitable day, appropriate to the afflictive dispensation; and that he request the Congregation to observe the same as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. G. H. JONES, *Chairman.*

T. L. HYBART, *Secretary.*

The Rev. Mr. Jones, Rector of St. John's Church, will preach a Sermon, according to the resolution above, on to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Senate, the past week, possess little interest, except that the most of two days were spent on Executive business, and three other days were chiefly devoted to the debate on Mr. Foot's resolution, in which Mr. Grundy of Tennessee, Mr. Knight of Rhode Island, and Mr. Clayton of Delaware, participated.

Mr. Brown presented a memorial from the inhabitants of the eastern part of North Carolina, for an appropriation to connect Albemarle Sound with the ocean, by a navigable water communication.

The bill from the other House, to provide for taking the Fifth Census, has passed the Senate, with sundry amendments, the chief of which is to increase the compensation of the marshals fifty per cent. and of the deputy marshals one hundred per cent. on the amount proposed by the House of Representatives. The House has not yet passed upon these amendments.

Mr. Benton asked and obtained leave to withdraw his bill for the abolition of sixteen millions of taxes, &c.

In the *House of Representatives*, several subjects have been debated with considerable warmth, especially the Indian affairs, which are brought before the House, in some shape or other, almost every day, and as often, set the Georgia and New England members by the ears. Memorials from the citizens, from the Quakers, and in two or three instances even from the ladies, asking Congress to protect the Indians from the pretended oppressions of Georgia, have produced an excitement on this subject which is not likely soon to be allayed. In voting, the Georgians generally find themselves in a minority.

The report of the Committee of Elections in favor of the claim of George Loyall to the seat of Thomas Newton, from the Norfolk district, in Virginia, has occasioned considerable debate. No question has been taken.

The same remarks apply to the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur and others.

Mr. Condict's resolutions to encourage temperance in the Navy, have been adopted.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom the subject was referred, has reported against suspending the transportation of the mails on the Sabbath. 10,000 copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

A counter report was then made by Mr. McCreery, from the minority of the committee, of which a like number of copies was ordered to be printed.

We can hardly credit the following account of a speech in the Senate of the U. States, notwithstanding we see it confirmed, substantially, from various other sources. It is altogether too bad.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.

The Senate has just adjourned, and I must candidly confess the greatest speech was delivered there this day that mortal man ever listened to. Talk of Benton, Hayne and Webster.—pshaw—they are mere minnows to the astonishing horse-mackerel, the Hon. Mr. Noble, of Indiana. The following is a faithful sketch of his grand effort—the question being on the expediency of discontinuing the surveys of the public lands:

Sir, Martin Van Buren is the little eclipse of New York. Sir, Martin Van Buren is a little whiffling scoundrel. Sir Martin Van Buren is a consummate hypocrite. Sir, he came here in a balloon, or by some other circuitous route, (admirable sense!) and the first we *hear* we *see* him here in this city!—Sir, Major Hobbie is now in the post office, and he ought not be there. Sir he is the son-in-law of that buckskin Gen. Erastus Root. Sir, Gen. Harrison fought in the battle of Tippicanoe—he is now reformed out, and I helped to reform him out. Sir, we hear a great deal about federalists—Sir, during the late war, a federalist lent money to government, and went through the streets of Cincinnati to get blankets for the soldiers, who had'nt a road to walk in. Sir, I will now read a portion of the President's message about the U. S. Bank, for which you and Mr. Clay voted—yes, you and Mr. Clay voted for it. (Here the Hon. Senator in a low tone commenced reading a passage in the message as follows)—"the *character* of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836." This, of course, excited a general laugh. A bystander whispered the *charter*—"Eh," said the Hon. Senator; "I believe you are right"—(and so he went on reading the paragraph.) Sir, I am for the American System. Sir, it was a regiment from New Hampshire that saved the army in the West. Sir the wagons now ride over the bones of New England soldiers. Sir, I hav'nt said all that I mean to say, but it will be put in print and then it will go over the world."

The editor of the Ulster (N. Y.) Sentinel thus describes three of the gentlemen engaged in the late rhetorical conflict on the floor of the Senate:—

1. MR. BENTON.—Apparently about middle aged—fine portly figure—rather *aldermanic*—neither tall nor short—sandy hair—large whiskers—a narrow retiring forehead—a grey eye that can glance like lightning—full face—regular features—a mouth well formed—tongue quick and voluble—altogether a handsome and great man. His delivery is very accurate, and distinct—his words flow sensibly and fluently—always in a soft winning tone, except when his indignation is excited, for then the very d——l himself (my readers will pardon the expression) could not speak or look more terrible. In private life his character is most estimable—kind to the unfortunate, charitable to the poor, true to his friends and honorable to his enemies.

2. MR. HAYNE.—Would pass for a sprightly young man of 30, though I am informed he is now about 38—full, round face, without whiskers—light brown hair, which he wears in the *exquisite* style—nothing remarkable in his forehead—small grey eyes, weakened perhaps by study—features not large, but regular, and not so manly as Mr. Benton's—wide mouth, glib tongue—rather delicate in his person, though by no means ghostly. His voice has more volume than that of the Senator from Missouri, and he pours forth his argument in a torrent of impetuous eloquence that always commands attention, and seldom fails to convince. While speaking he is full of action—stepping incessantly backward and forward between his desk and the bar, near which he sits. In private life, his character is like that of Mr. Benton's—beyond reproach. South Carolina may well be proud of him.

3. MR. WEBSTER.—I suppose about 50—large head, covered with long black hair, which is combed back, and on one side stands erect, owing to his habit of rubbing it up while engaged in debate—very large and very prominent forehead—deadly hazel eyes, sunk deep, and overshadowed by very black scowling brows—wide mouth—pale face—a keen cutting tongue—more artful in repartee than argument—figure of the middle size, strongly verging towards a relish for turtle soup. His voice is sharp and distinct, without any of the Yankee—he seems to weigh every word before it is uttered—and, generally, moves along in a calm, deliberate tone. He has very little action, and not a particle of Mr. Benton's fiery indignation. The eloquence of the one resembles the broadside of a ship of the line—that of the other the murderous report of a rifle. The "*National*" Republicans should cherish him, for he is their main stay.

Of the amount of gold bullion, deposited at the Mint, within the last year, about $131,000 were received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; $22,000 from Africa; about $12,000 from sources not ascertained: and the residue about $134,000, from North Carolina, and the adjacent States of South Carolina and Virginia. The proportion from North Carolina may be stated at $128,000; that from South Carolina, at 3,500, and that from Virginia at 2,500.

GOLD REGION IN N. CAROLINA.

The following letter was addressed to the Hon. Mr. *Carson*, Representative in ongress from the Morganton district, in this State; and is published in the American Farmer:

Morganton, N. C. Feb. 28, 1830.

Dear Sir: I have recently observed in looking over the proceedings of Congress, that a resolution has been introduced by you, to establish a branch in the U. S. Mint in the gold region of North Carolina: and although I have not the honor of being personally acquainted with you, yet the interest I feel on the subject has induced me to address this letter to you.

In the county of Cabarrus in which I reside, considerable interest is manifested on the subject of your resolution, and a strong memorial could be sent up to Congress, if it would be necessary; in fact no proposition could have more unanimity in its favour; and when the *number* of persons engaged in gold mining is considered, as well as the *quantity* of gold produced, there certainly can be no doubt that we are entitled to the care of the government. In the single county of Cabarrus there will shortly be in operation engines or machinery at six different places on extensive plans. One, (Mr. Gelston's,) has lately started, and though his ore is considered poorer than most in the county, has produced, it is said, 125 dwts. per day, which would be annually 39,000 dwts. or $35,100; taking this as the basis of an estimate for the county, the amount produced by machinery, (to say nothing of what is found by hand,) would be $210,600 annually, to which twenty thousand dollars may be added for what is found by hand; this may serve to give some idea of the extent of the gold operations. Mr. Bissel, an experienced miner of Mecklenburg, I am informed, extends his estimate for next year, to one million dollars in this state.

The inconvenience of transporting gold to the mint at Philadelphia is considerable, and attended with some risk. There is great difference in the fineness of gold from different mines, besides which it is difficult to guard against fraud, in mixing it with baser metals and otherwise. If the government would only establish an assayer's office, and receive gold, giving certificates as is done at the mint in Philadelphia, it would be of very considerable benefit.

Money Matters.—We would advise our Farmers and others dealing with Petersburg, Richmond and other places, where they are accustomed to receive Virginia Bank Notes for their produce, to prefer bringing home Specie in their stead. This can always be had, either from the purchasers, or by presenting the notes at the Bank. We understand from authority upon which we rely, that specie is now worth two per cent. more at the North Carolina Banks than Virginia Notes so that the Farmer may calculate on making that amount of profit, if he bring home the metal, instead of the paper.

Our informant states the reason of this change in the state of the currency to be, that very little of our paper now gets into the hands of the Northern Brokers, and therefore that the Banks do not want Virginia Notes for the purpose of meeting runs from that quarter; and as they are not received at the U. States Bank at a less discount, they are not desirable in transactions with that Institution.

Another consideration to induce this course, is that our Banks will shortly cease to issue Notes under the denomination of five dollars, and specie must be substituted for the inferior Bills now in use. It will be a happy time for North Carolina, when honest, bold-faced coin shall take the place of ragged and dirty paper, blotted with hieroglyphics, which one-fourth of our population do not understand. *Oxford Examiner.*

Gen. *Jas. Iredell*, one of our Senators in Congress, arrived in this city on the 24th ultimo, on a visit to his family, the indisposition of one of its members requiring his presence at home. He will start on his return to Washington to-morrow.—*Raleigh Star.*

Counterfeits.—A five dollar draft of the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this city, on the Parent Bank at Philadelphia, was passed to a Teller of one of our local Banks on Tuesday last. The execution is, on the whole, such as would pass detection in the hour of business. The paper is tolerably good. The engraving, closely examined, is coarse, and the printing faint. The signatures and the other written portions of the bill, though resembling, do not follow closely, that in the genuine drafts. This counterfeit is dated in Charleston, 8th of March, 1827, in favor of A. G. Rose or order, signed by Jos. Johnson, President, and Peter Bacot, Cashier. *Charleston Courier.*

The Courts Martial.—We have very indistinct accounts of what is going on before these military and naval tribunals. The only authentic fact, that seems to be of any importance to the public, is, that the trial of Commodore Creighton has been postponed for six months,—in consequence of the absence of witnesses.—*Nat. Int.*

Charleston, March 8.

Cotton.—The business done in Uplands during the past week was trifling, and it might with propriety be numbered amongst one of the dullest experienced this season in the article. Two or three small sales only have changed hands during the week. The accounts from Liverpool of the 16th January, although favorable, have had the effect of checking sales in this market, arising from the fact that the article has advanced in such rapid succession, that purchasers are not disposed to give the prices asked, and holders, on the other hand, are equally unwilling to sell unless at an advance on previous rates. In this state of uncertainty, nothing of consequence will be done until we have farther and more satisfactory accounts from Europe. We quote 10 a 10¼ for store lots, and Planters brands 11 cents.

Augusta, March 6.

Cotton.—Since our last report, advices from Liverpool have been received to the 16th Jan., showing an advance of ¼d on prime and 3-8d a ½d on middling qualities of Upland.

On Monday, (the day following the receipt of these accounts,) our market was quiet—what few sales took place were at an advance on previous prices of generally ½ cent, and in some instances 8-4 cent. On Thursday a good deal was done at about the above stated advance; but yesterday the market was again quiet. We quote prices 9¼ to 10½ cents.—

The subjoined is a scrap from the recently published Diary of Lord Byron. Though short, it contains the Poet's opinion of two great names, and a compliment at the bottom, which is as good as a whole chapter on metaphysics.—*Balt. Pat.*

"Sunday, Nov. 1813, a very heavy dose from Mackintosh, who is a rare instance of the union of very transcendant talents and great good nature. To-day, Tuesday, a very pretty billet from M. la Baronne de Stael Holstein. She is pleased with my mention of her last, in my notes. I spoke as I thought. Her works are my delight, and so is she herself for—half an hour. I don't like her politics—at least her *having changed* them, had she been *qualis ab incepto*, it were nothing. But she is a woman by herself, and has done more than all the rest of them together, intellectually—she ought to have been a man. She *flatters* me very prettily in her note—but I *know* it. The reason that adulation is not displeasing is, that though untrue, it shows one to be of consequence enough in one way or other to induce people to lie to make us their friend—that is their concern."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I notice in the Raleigh Star of the 4th instant, that the important fact is announced, that Mrs. *Anne Royall* had arrived in that place. The Editor then proceeds to remark that this momentous event at once threw their peaceful city into strange commotion. He also informs us that a large proportion of the citizens called on her, and made the interesting discovery, that she wielded a weapon in the article of her tongue, no less potent than her quill, and that all with one accord after seeing her, joined in the confession, that they had never seen the like before. Now, admitting this all to be true, my very humble opinion is, that such a reception, in such a place, is most supremely ridiculous.—However, tastes will differ. She has also arrived in Fayetteville, but (I speak it to our shame) the perversion of our taste is such that no one has been able to discover and appreciate those transcendent powers and perfections which appear so entirely to have enraptured the Raleigh Editor; few have called on her, and those who did, were generally induced to do so from that kind of curiosity which moves a person to visit a Caravan of strange Animals. The persons who have seen her in Fayetteville and those in Raleigh, agree in this particular, that no one of them has ever seen the like before. It is quite inconceivable how such a person has managed to excite so much public attention. She is disgusting in appearance, low in manners, and coarse in conversation.—No person, who has the ill luck to fall into her company, can escape without receiving the grossest insolence; and those who are most civil, she appears to mark as the objects of her severest abuse. *We have never seen the like before*, and we shall not take it much to heart if fate has doomed us *never to see the like again.*

A MUCH ANNOYED CITIZEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

D'r Sir: Being convinced of your warm disposition to inform the citizens of North Carolina, through your well conducted paper, of every step which tends to the advancement of their mutual good, and to repulse every effort which retards and deforms its progress, I beg to embrace this opportunity of giving you some tidings, which must enliven and gladden the heart of every man who has correct and liberal ideas of the expedient and lasting systems and plans by which his country is improved and his labors palliated.

It has, sir, been a topic of much commotion and doubt as it regards the practicability of making Cape Fear an easy navigation for boats from Haywood to Fayetteville, in consequence of the intervention of the rugged Falls which many have unwisely thought, and even pronounced insurmountable. Permit me to assure you sir, that all doubts on this point will soon be removed, and all prejudice erased from every bosom, by the frequent and safe arrivals of boats from the up country to Fayetteville, and the glad exclamations of those who realize the intrinsic benefits resulting from so easy a mode of transporting the proceeds of their labor to market, exempt from the present toil, and unmingled with the present incident expenses. A gentleman of Chatham (Mr. Jacob Hadley,) left Haywood with three hands who had never been on a boat before, with 60 barrels of Flour, passed through the canal and locks with perfect safety and ease, but finding the river too low, deposited a part of his cargo and reached this place in less than three days with the balance, which he deposited here. He then returned to the Locks on the 3d of March, took in the Flour he had left in consequence of low water and awkwardness of his hands, reached this place again on the 4th, and arrived in Fayetteville on the 5th. He has returned home much pleased with his expedition and the economy of the trip.

The Company is now engaged in making a fine raft navigation, which will be completed by the Spring; and should the weather prove propitious, all the work above Haywood will be completed this Summer.

It is too true, sir, that the advocates of Internal Improvement have had much opposition to compete with, yet the flattering prospect of those barriers being removed which seemed to strike the opponents of the work with so much terror, will amply compensate them for their energy in forwarding a work accompanied with so much economy and unlinked with the discouraging expense of land transportation, and lock up the mouths of those who have so zealously declaimed against its utility.

CUMBERLAND.

Averasborough, March 9, 1830.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. W. G. H. Jones, Dr. D. THEODORE COXE, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Halliday, of this town.

In Wilmington, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, Mr. DUNCAN G. MAC RAE, merchant, formerly of this town, to Miss ANN S., daughter of the late Jesse Wingate, Esq.

[We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of "the Printer's fee," for the above publication, in the shape of a liberal slice of the Wedding Cake, and cannot better express our feelings on the occasion, than by adopting the wish of a cotemporary, on a similar occasion, "that the union may be as happy as this evidence of it was tasteful"]

At Washington City, on the 25th ult. the Hon. AUGUSTINE H. SHEPPERD, a Representative in Congress from this State, to Miss MARTHA TURNER youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary Turner, of that city.

DIED,

In this city on Friday morning last, at the residence of Gavin Hogg, Esq. the Rt. Rev. JOHN STARK RAVENSCROFT, D. D. Bishop of the Port Episcopal Church in North Carolina, in the 58th year of his age. During a long illness, which from the first, he was persuaded was a "sickness unto death," he manifested a perfect and Christian resignation to the will of God, and looked forward to his approaching dissolution with a calmness and intrepidity inspired only by an unwavering faith, and a steadfast hope in the mercy of God through the atonement of Christ. Retaining his confidence in the principles which he had so ably maintained, unimpaired to the last, and exhibiting in his conversation and deportmemnt an impressive example of the power of the Gospel—in the full possession of his reason, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Redeemer and his God, and thus closed his Christian course in a manner becoming the eminent character which he had sustained as a Minister of Jesus Christ.

On Saturday evening his remains were attended by a very numerous collection of the citizens, to the Episcopal church and interred within the chancel—the burial service being performed by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Rector of the church.—*Bal. Reg.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 9 25. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn, 40 a 45. Flour, $3½ a 4½. —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8 a 8½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 28 a 30. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 3, Brigs Elizabeth from New York, New Hanover from New York, Elizabeth from St. Eustatia, Spartan from St. Barts, Schrs. Meridian from Boston, Dorcas from Charleston, Denny McCobb from N. York, Comet from Newport, Plato from Point Petre, Sloop Gen. Lafayette from Charleston.

CLEARED, Ship Phocion for Liverpool, Brigs Rebecca for Cuba, Miles Standish for N. York, Amstill for Martinique, Schrs. Grandee for Point Petre, Enterprize for Port au Prince, Hussar for Charleston, President Boyer for St. Domingo, Fair Play for Philadelphia.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received and now opening at Mr. John Lippitt's store, on Green street, Cases of men's and boys' thick and lined and bound Shoes and Brogans,
Do do Ladies' straw Bonnets,
Do do Men's and boys' Hats,
Whittemore's cotton Cards, wire Seives, hair Combs, Writing, Letter, and Wrapping Paper.

Also—SHOE STOCK,

Such as black, red, green, yellow and white lining and hatter's Skins, silk and cotton boot Cord, shoe Thread, shoe Ornaments, Blacking, &c. &c.

☞ The above will be sold very low.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1830. 66tf

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS several debtors to the State Bank of North Carolina, on Pledge of Stock, at the late Branch thereof at Fayetteville, having failed to comply with the terms of such loan, and to redeem their Stock, the same will be sold by the Subscriber to the highest bidder for ready money, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 20th instant, at noon, agreeably to the terms or conditions of such pledge, viz.

26	Shares pledged to secure the payment of $2,300, with interest, &c.				
13	do	do	do	do	1,150 do.
7	do	do	do	do	560 do.
20	do	do	do	do	1,600 do.
10	do	do	do	do	900 do.
10	do	do	do	do	950 do.

DUNCAN MAC RAE, *late Cashier.*

Fayetteville, 8th March, 1830. 66-2w.

More Luck at Hewson's Office!

Nos. 11, 17, 32 was sold in a whole Ticket in the Richmond Dock Lottery, Class 4.

Nos. 47, 44, 53, 34, 32, 11, 17, 36, 21.

Nos. 44, 47, 53, the Capital Prize of 10,000 Dollars. Nos. 11, 17, 32, a handsome prize sold and paid at the ever fortunate Office of

B. W. Hewson,

Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va.

March 2, 1830.

Sale of LANDS for Town Taxes.

THE following is a *LIST of PROPERTY*, which I propose to sell on Monday, the 19th of April next, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Town Tax due thereon for the year 1828, with the cost of advertising the same.

Plots	Lots			Valuation.	Tax.
	1	No. 66, Campbellton, unlisted,		$ 10	$0 5
	1	67	do do	10	5
	1	72	do do	10	5
	1	79	do do	10	5
	1	119	do do	10	5
	1	122	do do	10	5
1	1	East side No. street joining E. B., T. Grimes,		75	1 37½
	2	Improved, Moore Street, and No. street, do.		925	4 62½
	1	Moore street, Richard S. Hackley,		20	10
	1	Joining John Huske, Cumberland street, do.		5	2½
	1	Hillsborough street, do.		10	5
	1	Lamon street, Elizabeth Hogg,		40	20

JOHN MURCHISON, *Town Collector.*

Fayetteville, March 6, 1830. 66ts.

Notice.

FOR the purpose of paying the debts and finding supplies for the Family of Daniel Baker, Jr. deceased, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the tenth day of April next,

Two Negro Women,

Named Venus and Lucy. Six months credit will be given to purchasers by giving a bond and approved securities.

ANGUS KELLY, *Administrator.*

March 10, 1830. 66ts.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Beaufort county on the night of the 24th instant, *Miles Spier, Churchil Purser*, and *Thomas Perry*. The sum of ten dollars will be given for the apprehension of Spier, five dollars for Perry, and five cents for Purser. Spier is a brother to Robert Spier who was tried at Newbern for the murder of John Williams. Spier is a man of small stature, thin visage, sallow complexion, and has a down look when spoken to. He was born and raised in Pitt county, but has latterly resided in Beaufort; he is well known in both counties. He was committed at the last term of Beaufort County Court on a charge of grand larceny. Perry is about eighteen years of age, thick set, light complexion, and speaks quick. He is a native of Currituck County, and was committed under a Capias on a charge of Assault and Battery. Purser is so well known in this County, that a particular description of him is deemed unnecessary.

ALLEN GRIST, *Sh'ff.*

February 25th, 1830. 66 3

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Odd and Even, No. 3, will draw

In the CITY OF BATIMORE, on

Wednesday, 24th of March.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 3 for 1830. This Scheme is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5,		*Quarters*,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths*,	62 *Cts.*

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, February 16 1830. 65-3.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Fayetteville, December 3.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi-annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829. 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, &c.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long Island, New York, has authorized the Subscriber to receive orders for the supply of Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, Shrubs &c. Individuals wishing a supply of the above, are invited to call on the Subscriber and see the Catalogue and prices.

JAS. H. HOOPER.

February 10, 1830. 62-7w.

20 casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Cumberland County.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honourable the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the case wherein John Drake & Wife, John McNeill, Adm'r of the estate of James Atkins, deceased, and others are petitioners, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following *PROPERTY*, lying in Cumberland & Moore Counties, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt due by the Estate of James Atkins, deceased, to John McNeill, Adm'r thereof

350 acres on Kenny's creek
300 on Buck creek including the crane pond
200 on Blacksmith's creek
450 on do do
300 on Sheffler's creek
100 on Thornton's creek
200 on Fish creek
300 on do
35 on Hugh's branch or creek
100 on Hector's creek
176 on Black river
288 on Puppy creek and Black river
150 joining Chathams line
100 on Reubens creek or branch
360 joining the above
440 also joining the above
50 on Black river
300 on Black river and Buie's creek
225 on Jones's creek & east side of Dobbins branch
267 on both sides the western prong of do do
50 on east side Dobbins branch
300 on Black river swamp
110 on the waters of Black river
340 on the waters of Kennys creek and Black river
500 on Harrison's creek, waters of Black river
200 on Black river
153 on east side of do.
200 on Black river
340 on do and on Sprawles road
340 on the beaver dam, waters of buckhorn and Parkers creek
120 joining the above, on Marsh branch
150 on the beaver dam
192 on do waters of buckhorn
35 on do
190 between Upper Little river and Cape Fear
1140 joining the above
250 on Upper Little river
47 joining Allen McLean
130 joining Solomon Walker
110 on upper side Upper Little river
500 on do do
289 on do do
108 on do do
90 on the Horsepen branch
640 on Sandy creek swamp
50 on Mockoson branch
400 on Harrison creek swamp
264 on Mill creek
330 on do
410 on the waters of Mill creek
200 between the two Little rivers
616 on the upper side Upper Little river
330 on north east and south west side Cape Fear
100 on both sides of Hector's creek
198 on Cape Fear
36 on the upper side of Upper Little river
225 on Hectors creek waters
50 on the upper side of do
100 in Moore county, including the cool spring
200 in do. on Tom's creek
200 in do. between Buffalo and Bear creeks
200 in do. on north side of Deep river

Terms liberal and will be made known on the day of sale.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

February 15, 1830. 63-ts.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m

Bank of Cape Fear.

19TH JANUARY 1830.

WHEREAS an act was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, touching the extension of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under certain limitations and restrictions, to which, the assent of the Stockholders is required by a specified day—Therefore Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the Second Tuesday in April next, being the 13th day of the Month, then and there to consider of the same; and of all other matters wherein the interests of the Bank of Cape Fear, are concerned: and to take such order thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Resolution, of the Stockholders at their adjourned meeting in January last, to the intent that all concerned may be duly apprized thereof.

J. R. LONDON, President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN HILL, Cashier. 62 t10A.

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchant and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE

January 14.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do
3 4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4 4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8 4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italian net Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court week, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 61tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France*, 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed which will greatly facilitate the planting of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to; the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty. *Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr A Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis*, to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine,

1 Alicante,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tour grosgrain,
3 Do. Melting, *or fondant,*
4 Sweet Guillant,
5 Muscat.
6 Do. Frontignan,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot,*
8 Malvoisie,
9 Tokay,
10 Syrian,
11 Constantia,
12 Malaga,
13 Meillers.

RED.

14 Large Muscat,
15 Malvoisie,
16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,
17 Black Hambourg,
18 Constantia.

For Wine.

WHITE.

19 Auvergnant,
20 Blanquette,
21 Doucinelle,
22 Plan de Dame,
23 Olivette,
24 Doucette,
25 Plant de Reine,
26 Burgundy,
27 Morillon,
28 Madere,
29 Bourgelas,
30 Picardan,
31 Chalosse,
32 Panse.

RED.

33 Claret,
34 Auvergnat,
35 St. Jean,
36 Jacobin,
37 Meunier,
38 Pineu,
39 Pritanier,
40 Teinturier,
41 Bourgignon,
42 Bouteillant,
43 Suisse,
44 St. Antoine,
45 Gamet Noir.

For the Table only.

WHITE

46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau,)
47 Do Golden,
48 Do Cracking,
49 Do Musk,
50 Muscat Lezarde,
51 Do Small Berries,
52 Do (d'Alexandrie,)
53 Do (from Jura,)
54 Sauvignon,

RED.

55 Chasselas,
56 Do Violet,
57 Muscat, Rouge,
58 Do Violet,
59 Muscat Grey,
60 Damas Violet,
61 Do et Poquet,
62 Early Magdelen.

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Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office